

SESSION OF 1841-42

NAMES, AGES, POST-OFFICE, COUNTY REPRESENTED, NO. OF SESSIONS SERVED, BOARDING-HOUSE, OCCUPATION, FORMER AND PRESENT POLITICS OF THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA—SESSION OF 1841-42.

The gentleman says that "if we pass this law the dishonest may have, and keep their thousands with impunity; and the honest cannot get their due." I have only to ask the gentleman how can we get rid of this thousands that are the fruit of dishonesty? Can we get rid of the laws of the State? Can his antagonist get his money, or his debtor in action, to the payment of debts? He must answer that cannot be done. He will be then proceeded against his supposed dishonest debtor! He will answer me, I suppose, with an air of triumph, that he will imprison the body, until he becomes humble and delivers up his money to her creditor. But will he permit me to interpose a word, and suppose his aristocratic, beggar becomes a debtor instead of a creditor, and takes the benefit of the prison bounds, which is the whole county, large or small. And now I approach the gentleman and ask him with what odds as much triumph "where now will he get his money?" His debtor quietly obliges himself within the bounds of four hundred square acres, until he is summoned in the bar of another court. I would the gentleman would take heed of this. Then, I suppose, he can reach the debtor's house in action by any law, that this bill proposes to repeal, and why attach any enforcement to this bill? If gentlemen, or I, will not: march boldly up and meet this question of imprisonment or no imprisonment for debt, and account before the people and their constituents for their acts, let them do so now.

Gentlemen say that an honest man cannot be imprisoned or oppressed by our laws. I answer you the gentleman who supposes this, that my own experience, young as I am, has proved it. I have written my mind's eye, a noble enterprising, patriotic citizen of my country, whose enterprise genius has but few equals, possessing a mind cultivated and chastened by training with intelligence of no ordinary

realization of those who wish to consume without producing,—live without working,—occupy all public places, without being competent for them, and seize upon all honours without meriting them:—that is

M. S. Wiley	21	Page	1
Wm. Wines	21	Page	1
P. B. Yocum	21	Page	1
John W. Davis, <i>Speaker</i>	21	Page	1
Joseph F. Brown, <i>Principal Clerk</i>	21	Page	1
J. C. Huchelberry, <i>Assistant Clerk</i>	21	Page	1
E. M. Benson, <i>Enrolling Clerk</i>	21	Page	1
Lowell Park, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>	21	Page	1
Wm. M. Patterson, <i>Doorkeeper</i>	21	Page	1

New York	New Jersey
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
Maryland	Maryland
Virginia	Virginia
North Carolina	North Carolina
South Carolina	South Carolina
Georgia	Georgia
Florida	Florida
Alabama	Alabama
Louisiana	Louisiana
Mississippi	Mississippi
Texas	Texas
Oklahoma	Oklahoma
Kansas	Kansas
Nebraska	Nebraska
Colorado	Colorado
Wyoming	Wyoming
Idaho	Idaho
Montana	Montana
Utah	Utah
Nevada	Nevada
Arizona	Arizona
California	California
Hawaii	Hawaii

1	Dr. Stupp's	do
2	Palmer House	do
3	Armstrong's	do
4	Palmer House	Physician
5	W. J. Brown	Lawyer
6	Palmer House	Farmer
7	do	Merchant
8	do	House Joiner
9	do	Farmer

Leonora	Leonora	Alvaro
Démocrat	Democrat	Lovers
da	da	For the
da	da	For Dem
da	da	
da	da	For Dem
da	da	Sitting
da	da	Van
Democrat	Democrat	

[illegible]

to the gentlemen who suppose this, on experience, young as I am: his-
t. I have within my mind's eye, a
learned, pithy, citizen of my county,
nutritious genius but few equals
ing a mind cultivated and chastened,
with intelligence of no ordinary

Sold by Comstock & Co. 11 South Street.
For sale by Evans & Hill.

character, and in whose heart flows as much of that philanthropic spirit of human kindness as ever run through the veins of any man I have ever known. Sir, he of whom I speak is a man who was rarely ever known to say a foolish thing, and whose head was as clear as the sun. And this man has been the subject of imprisonment for debt. Yes! I have seen him raise his manly head, and listen to the summoning of the sheriff's call for his body at the prison door, he has been the victim of misfortune, and yet not of crime! Yet he had friends, and is yet saved from the walls of the prison; and in gratitude for their kindness his generous soul dares not let his mouth give utterance to his inward feelings; but the speaking fear that I have seen trickle down his manly cheek, plainly told its source. Sir, it had no other example in my experience, to disprove the gentleman's position. I should content myself in triumph, with the one I have given.

Sir, most of the States of this republic have wiped from their statutes, this disgraceful relic of barbarism. And as we progress in civilization, we should guard with a watchful eye the free institutions of our country. And, Mr. Speaker, I much regret that the future history of Indiana, will be compelled to record, the sluggish advances we have made in keeping pace with the improvement of the age. Mr. Speaker, I do not now consider that it remains at this enlightened period, an open question whether imprisonment for debt is in the abstract, right or wrong. I consider it settled, and that too in favor of virtue, morality, and duty. And it only remains for us to say that the sooner we can throw off this power, which, to day gives the body of a man to the hands of a tyrant, and to-morrow by sudden changes and vicissitudes in the commerce and enterprise of our people, give the same power into the hands of him, who but yesterday, was the helpless victim of the fangs of avarice; who perhaps is disposed to avenge himself of his former oppression. Then to nurture the baser passions of the human heart by legislative enactment, seems to me, unwise and impolitic in any Government; and by far more so, in a government where the experiment is on trial, "whether any people are capable (for any considerable period) of self government."

No man, Mr. Speaker, would feel it his duty more warmly to advocate punctuality in the payment of debts than myself, but I rate personal liberty too high, to subject it to the casualties to which contracts are subjected. It is not that I love punctuality less, but that I love freedom more.

In looking to the history of the past, we can safely say, that while our people continue to cultivate and cherish the higher moral feelings of our nature, there is not the slightest danger from the power of avarice; but the source of fear is in the hands of those who, by the use of force, and more dangerous power, they, insidious and unprincipled power of aristocracy. Then, to preserve liberty in a republic, instead of cheapening and degrading it by imprisonment for debt, the highest and most exalted notions of personal freedom should be cherished and cultivated.

Sir, I am proud to know that my native State has long since wiped the stain from her statute books. And with a pride, more than that of a hundred thousand souls left, through their representatives, boldly to proclaim, that no part of them shall be placed at the mercy of avarice! There is no passion or desire that belongs to our nature, which has produced more dangerous consequences, to governments or Society, than that of avarice; and all laws which authorize the control of personal liberty, to be placed at the mercy of the avaricious creditor, are a frequent source of avarice, and aristocracy, either by wealth, or station, are radically wrong, and we all know from our own experience, that it is quite as easy for us, to conclude, that we see a disposition on the part of the State, to defend the creditor, as it is to see a disposition on the part of the State, to defend the debtor. Public opinion is at all times, in a state of flux, and it is not until it is settled, that it is a permanent one. It is not until it is settled, that it is a permanent one. It is not until it is settled, that it is a permanent one.

The Indiana Journal is now issued daily at the low price of one dollar during the session. It is a very respectable sheet and deserves well the patronage of the whig party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23, 1841.

Mr. Editor:—

You will have learned by your exchange papers, the present Legislature is an industrious body of men. A great many bills both public and private have passed both Houses. One of the most important passed this House yesterday 58 to 28, to wit: a bill providing for the extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Terre Haute.

We occasionally have a little flare-up; but as a general thing like good honest citizens, we plod along peaceably. Nothing has been done to make our Banks resume specie payments. A hundred propositions, perhaps, have been made. Some of us think we ought to make some arrangement for the payment of our debts to the bank. Others think that is not necessary. One says resume immediately—another fixes April or May or June or August or so on. My opinion is that we shall agree to pay; the bank first and require specie payments immediately after. The Bank committee of the House will do just right.

Various funds have been found that may with great propriety be applied to the payment of the State debt to the bank.

A bill passed the House several days ago, changing a good deal our laws for the collection of debts. It provides that no property, real or personal, shall be sold on execution, or any legal process for less than two-thirds of its real market value; that but two executions shall be issued in one year from the Circuit and Probate Courts and but three from any office of a Justice of the Peace; that but one sale shall be made during the life of an execution at the cost of the execution defendant. The plaintiff however, by payment of costs, may advertise and offer for sale as often as he pleases.—A good deal has been said about two years stay law, but I hope and believe that no such stay law will be passed this session.


The prayer of the Fire Company No. 1 of Wayne has been granted, as far as the House of Representatives is concerned. We shall undoubtedly pass a law releasing on the part of the State all escheat to the lands and tenements of all such aliens as purchased real estate before declaring their intentions to become citizens of the United States. Many other matters have been on the carpet—some of importance.

Respectfully yours

W.

Our table published this week, giving the members' names of each House of our Legislature, the counties represented, no. of sessions served, place of nativity, former and present politics of each as far as they gave a statement, will be found highly interesting, and is worth to every subscriber, for future reference, the full amount of the year's subscription.

PORT WAYNE SENTINEL.



SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st 1842.

Mr. Ritchie, of Johnson county has made a desperate thrust at the Bankrupt law, in the House of Representatives of this state.—When we hear a man say upon the floor of the house, that "until to day he had never heard any one approbate it," and that "he can hardly be persuaded that one who is not a scoundrel at heart could consent to liquidate his debts in such a manner," we must come at once to the conclusion he has not too much regard for truth or honesty himself. It is nonsense for any person to talk that he has never heard any person approbate the law since its passage. We believe that 19 twentieths of the people regard it favorably, but that a very large majority of that number would regard it with still more favor if it included in its compulsory provisions all corporations, and we believe the day not far distant when they will be included—indeed the Democracy will never be satisfied until it is accomplished. We cannot say that we are in favor of the law as it now is; but we know of hundreds who honestly believe it to be exactly what the urgent necessities of the times require, for the relief of the hapless debtor extricated from difficulty, whose misfortunes are attributable to the villany of others, from which they could never recover except by such aid.

The man who expects the anti bankrupt law doctrine to be a popular hobby to ride into office, we have no doubt will discover, before the race is half run that he is riding the wrong nag.

The act passed by the present session of our legislature "to reorganize the 8th, and create the 12th Judicial circuit will be found on the 4th page of to-day's paper; also the joint resolution suspending sales of personal property on execution.

There has been no definite action in the Ohio Legislature on the subject of Bank resumption; but if we can understand the movements we think there will be no formidable opposition to fixing an early day for resumption.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

December 6, 1841.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment.—Present, his honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Moon, Sharp, French, Johns, and Rumsey, aldermen.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read and signed:

Ordered, That M. Langin be allowed three dollars and thirty seven cents for use of E. A. Campbell.

Ordered, That I. D. G. Nelson be allowed three dollars and twenty cents for printing since March 1st 1841.

Ordered, That John Bower be allowed fifty cents for burying dead calf.

Ordered, That John Barber's account be laid over until next meeting.

Ordered, That Henry Lotz be allowed eight dollars in full for work done on Barr and Berry street in repairing.

Ordered, That Joseph Morgan be allowed three dollars and eighty cents for iron furnished for making fire hooks.

Ordered, That Philip C. Cook be allowed three dollars for making pulleys for engine.

Ordered, That Henry Dahman be allowed six dollars for equipping as fireman.

Ordered, That R. W. Taylor's claim be laid on the table.

On motion, the Council adjourned until the 13th day of December, inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.

December 13.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Moon, French, Johns, Dewey, Rumsey and Sharp Aldermen.

Mr. Peter Timmons presented his petition for permission to keep a tavern at the corner of Columbia and Barr streets, which petition having the requisite number of signatures on motion.

Ordered, That a license be granted to said Timmons, who thereupon filed his bond with James Henderson as security, which bond was approved by the Council.

Mr. Charles Bellair then presented his bond and petition for licence to keep a grocery in said City.

Ordered, That said Bellair be allowed to keep a grocery in said City.

Ordered, That John Barber be allowed six dollars on his bill for hauling sand, &c.

Ordered, That Robert's bond's claim be laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned until to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock P. M.

December 14, 6 o'clock P. M.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Moon, Dewey, French, Sharp, Johns and Rumsey, Aldermen.

The Journal of the last meeting having been read and signed on motion.

Ordered, That Robert Hood be allowed thirteen dollars for services as market master during the year 1841.

On motion

Ordered, That William Lytle be allowed \$3 for equipping as fireman.

On motion

Ordered, That Jacob & Farrand be allowed fifty cents for blank book.

Mr. Rumsey then introduced an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the appointment and regulation of auctioneers in the City of Port Wayne." [Passed Dec. 11, 1841.]

Which having been read on motion the rules were suspended and the Ordinance passed to a second reading to night. Some amendments having been made on the question, "shall the Ordinance now pass," those that voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Moon, Dewey, Rumsey, French, Sharp, and Johns, and no one voting in the negative; so the ordinance passed.

On motion the Council adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

JOSEPH MORGAN, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

A Bill for the relief of the Ft. Wayne Fire Co., No. 1, exempting the members thereof from serving on juries, and working on roads, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the Boston Temperance Society, that about 8000 persons had signed the pledge of that association, (treating) during the past year. In addition to the above nearly the same number have signed the pledge of the Washington, and upwards of 4000, that of the Catholic Temperance Society—making in all, about 20,000 in that city alone, who have enrolled themselves as TEETOTALERS within the last twelve months.

MELANCHOLY.—A young lady, aged about 27 years, while on a passage to this city in the steamboat Worcester, from Stonington, on Saturday night, escaped from her berth, in her night clothes through the window of the saloon, and jumped or fell overboard. It was somewhere between Stratford Point and Huntington Light. In an advertisement which has been sent us for insertion, a reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the body.

ANOTHER WARNING.—In the township of Markham, near Toronto, early last week, a drunkard named Michel Mahoney fell into the fire while intoxicated, and was burned to death, communicating the flames to the house, which was burned to the ground. His cinders were found among the ruins in the morning.

Rochester, we believe, has the honor of having produced one of the tallest individual failures of the season—one of our business men having gone by the board for \$150,000. [Roch. Dai. Adv. Dec. 8.]

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

Rolls Law.—The House now again resumed the consideration of the bill amending the execution laws. Mr. Lawrence at the adjournment had called for the previous question—which now being seconded, was put, and the bill for a third reading; which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of yeas 72, nays 28.

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnett, L. Barnett, Montgomery, Bowers, Brown, M. Butler, Chapman, H. C. Chismen, Clements, Cogswell, Coon, Cotton, Davis, S. D. Dugan, Duntur, Ellis, Foley, Frink, Garrigue, Gilbert, Gorman, Graham, Grover, Hannan, Harding, Hendricks, Hodges, Hoobler, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Marshall, Matheny, McAlister, Meeker, Milkin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Murray, Myers, Nelson, Norvell, Ogden, O'Neal, Peck, Poulson, Rannalls, Read, Robinson of C. Robinson of Rush, Rooker, Saffer, Saunders, Saylor, Shoup, Sinks, Snoddy, Snook, Thompson of Fayette, Thompson of N. and L., Tisdell, Townsend, Wright, Williams, Wines of Allen, Wines of Vigo, Yocum, Mr. Speaker.—72.

Nays.—Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brown of Dearborn, Chapman of L. Clark, Cooley, Cooper, Davis of F. Deffrees, Devin, Edwards, Foulk, Goodenow, Goodhue, Hackleman, Henley, Howard, May, Monroe, Proctor, Rand, Rawlings, Richey, Runkin, Shively, Simonson, Stratton, Warner.—28.

December 17.

BILLS PRESENTED.—By Mr. Wines of A. to amend an act entitled "an act authorizing aliens and foreigners to hold real estate within the State of Indiana, approved Jan. 14, 1818. By Mr. Marshall, supplementary to the act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries. By Mr. Montgomery, to revise an act to incorporate the town of Mooresville in Morgan county. By Mr. Cooper, to legalize the marriage of W. G. Gopen and Malinda G. Moore. By Mr. Ritchie, a joint resolution on the subject of repealing or amending the act on the subject of doing township business in the several counties mentioned; which were severally read and passed to a second reading.

SENATE.

December 18.

Mr. Collins from the bank committee to whom was referred a joint resolution on resumption, &c., amended the same, by striking it out from the enacting clause and inserting a substitute; which only differs from the original bill, in this: It requires the bank (like the original) to commence redeeming \$5 and under, on or before the 1st of April, \$10 and under, by the 1st of June; and all others on or before the 1st day of August. The failure of the bank, in either case to redeem, subjects the institution to lose her charter by act of the Legislature issued from the Governor, but the substitute leaves two blanks—one as to the rate of interest that the treasury notes to pay the bank debt shall bear. The second as to the time the treasury notes shall be redeemable by the State.

A question arose about filling up the blanks with interest. Mr. Watts thought it would have a bad effect upon issues bearing no interest.

Mr. West was for 5 per cent.

Mr. Shanks could not go for it. The bank received interest from the borrower of the scrip and interest from the State also.—He was decidedly opposed to this.

Mr. Pitcher moved to re-commit the bill with instructions to inquire into the propriety of paying the bank with stock owned by the State at its par value. Mr. P. said that he could not sustain an unconstitutional issue of bills of credit in the shape of State scrip.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the re-commitment. He thought it indeed remarkable, that after full debate on the subject—after full deliberation, and several rights of sound repose upon this resolution, that the constitutional question should be sprung at this time. He impugned no gentleman's motives—such things were considered fair in legislation—but he feared that this motion to re-commit was a covert attempt to defeat the measure; to cut it off in detail; to do by stratagem what could not be done in the face of the measure. He warned the friends of the bill to be alert, and to meet this design, if indeed, it were such—at the threshold and vote it down.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

A message was received from the House, announcing that the House had passed a joint resolution in the Senate on the subject of resumption, and asking the co-operation of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois; and that the Speaker had signed an act to authorize a special session of the Marion Circuit Court; and a joint resolution on the subject of the location of an Army in the West; and asking the signature of the President of the Senate to the same.

THE HOUSE.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The House again resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, providing for a more equitable Board of Equalization and extending the time of payment of the revenues, when the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in.

Mr. Henley now again moved to strike out the first section, creating the new Board; which motion was decided in the affirmative, yeas 48, nays 46.

Mr. Brown of D. moved to reconsider the above vote; which motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 55, nays 39.

A question now again occurred on striking out the first section; when a very animated discussion took place, in which most of the members participated. The effect of striking out the first section would be, to repeal the Board of Equalization, as adopted at the last session, and extend the time of payment of the State and county revenues. The question was then put, "shall the House concur in striking out said section and decided in the negative, by the following vote; which may be considered as the vote of the House to wit:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnett of L., Bowers, Chapman of H., Cooper, Davis of S., Dugan, Garrigue, Gorman, Hannan, Hendricks, Henley, Hoobler, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Matheny, May, Mitchell, Monroe, Myers, Norvell, O'Neal, Peck, Peck, Poulson, Rawlings, Richey, Robinson of C., Saffer, Shively, Simonson, Snoddy, Snook, Thompson of N. and L., Warner, Yocum, and Mr. Speaker.—53.

Nays.—Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brown of D., Brown of M., Butler, Clarke, Clements, Cogswell, Cooley, Davis of F., Deffrees, Devin, Edwards, Foulk, Frink, Frink, Gilbert, Goodenow, Goodhue, Graham, Grover, Hackleman, Harding, Hodges, Howard, Marshall, McAlister, Meeker, Milkin, Montgomery, Murray, Nelson, Ogden, Quinn, Hunt, Rannalls, Read, Robinson of C., Robinson of S., Saunders, Saylor, Shoup, Stratton, Thompson of S., Tisdell, Townsend, Williams, Wines of Allen, and Wines of Vigo.—54.

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Mr. Brown of D. moved to reconsider the above vote; which motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 55, nays 39.

A question now again occurred on striking out the first section; when a very animated discussion took place, in which most of the members participated. The effect of striking out the first section would be, to repeal the Board of Equalization, as adopted at the last session, and extend the time of payment of the State and county revenues. The question was then put, "shall the House concur in striking out said section and decided in the negative, by the following vote; which may be considered as the vote of the House to wit:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnett of L., Bowers, Chapman of H., Cooper, Davis of S., Dugan, Garrigue, Gorman, Hannan, Hendricks, Henley, Hoobler, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Matheny, May, Mitchell, Monroe, Myers, Norvell, O'Neal, Peck, Peck, Poulson, Rawlings, Richey, Robinson of C., Saffer, Shively, Simonson, Snoddy, Snook, Thompson of N. and L., Warner, Yocum, and Mr. Speaker.—53.

Nays.—Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brown of D., Brown of M., Butler, Clarke, Clements, Cogswell, Cooley, Davis of F., Deffrees, Devin, Edwards, Foulk, Frink, Frink, Gilbert, Goodenow, Goodhue, Graham, Grover, Hackleman, Harding, Hodges, Howard, Marshall, McAlister, Meeker, Milkin, Montgomery, Murray, Nelson, Ogden, Quinn, Hunt, Rannalls, Read, Robinson of C., Robinson of S., Saunders, Saylor, Shoup, Stratton, Thompson of S., Tisdell, Townsend, Williams, Wines of Allen, and Wines of Vigo.—54.

From the speech of Mr. West, in the Senate, on the subject of resumption, we clip the following:

I ask if the officers of the bank at Evansville, the bank at Port Wayne, and the state Bank at this place have not declared that they were ready and willing to resume? What's the reply to the fact set forth by Mr. McCulloch, the Cashier of the Port Wayne Branch, as to the readiness and ability of that branch to resume and maintain specie payments? Why, a gentleman gets up and pronounces the Cashier a Loco-foco! An argument somewhat akin to throwing a brick-bat! Do gentlemen opposed to resumption know better than the bank officers themselves the condition of the institutions over which they preside, and of the details of whose business and situation they must necessarily possess the most minute and accurate knowledge? Like the physician with the patient, who insisted he was well, they insist the patient is sick, and deem it presumption in him to undertake to know the state of his own health better than "the doctor!" The gentleman sneers at a scrip, and yet let me tell the gentleman that I have, and from Mr. Bates, the Cashier of the State Bank, that if we will only issue scrip in payment of the debt due the bank and branches by the state it will enable them to resume and maintain specie payments as early the first day of Jan. next. These are facts—let gentlemen if they will, oppose them by theories and political disquisitions.

VILLAGE ARISTOCRACY.

In most villages of any considerable magnitude, there is found village aristocracy—if we may be allowed so to qualify what is opposed to sociality—which it becomes all honorable citizens to oppose by their pretensions and their influence. It is the aristocracy of money, setting up distinctions not founded on merit, and productive of heart-burning and ill-will among neighbors. Generally it is the vice of weak minds intoxicated with good fortune, or inflamed by family distinctions. To the shame of the village aristocracy, we find it is even more prevalent among them than in the cities. Those in the transaction of business are necessarily compelled to mix together. Intercourse is a leveller of fictitious distinctions, and ultimately men pass for what they are worth. But the Ladies, may at least, have extravagant notions which cannot be allowed them to associate with the "common herd," of virtuous and industrious females who have not been born to the enviable luxury of a long purse.

Nothing serves more effectually to check the earliest and most ardent aspirations of genius, nothing offers a more fatal damper to an honorable ambition and discourages virtuous exertions more than the village aristocracy. If the young and aspiring are to be frowned upon and driven into obscurity because they cannot boast of an honorable ancestry, of a long and full purse, there is danger they will retire to the haunts of "evil communication," and content themselves with that actual degradation to which these aristocrats are giving a popular sanction, would convert them. We have seen it be a disgrace to a man because he is a mechanic, or why a peculiar honor to another, because he extorts his living from the sweat of another's brow! And yet it seems to be considered there is something in a yard stick, a cross quill or green baize, which gives a superior tone, heightens the professions and the airs, giving the former an enviable superiority. We know of more than one place where if a man would an axe or pushes the fire-plane, it is a sufficient reason—however intelligent he may be—why he should be debarred access to "good society," and left to suffer even the worst of social frown and acquaintance. We have seen the ingenious and virtuous man to suffer the most painful sentiment from neglect of this kind. It is cruel; it is barbarous. The only distinction, as we view the subject, that should be known in the neighborhood are those founded in merit. If a neighbor be poor, still if he be virtuous and ordinarily intelligent he shall have our respect and friendship; on the other hand, if he be ever so eloquent, he shall have no more if he is vicious himself we will, we must, consider him in our estimation as low in the scale of character, and let us suffer even the worst of social frown and acquaintance. We have seen it become the rule of society, they would become the sufferers.

DANIEL WEBSTER MAKING CROWDER.—The Higham Patriot of last week says—"At Marshfield, close by the shores, and a long distance from any human habitation, stands a rude shanty provided with cooking utensils and some rough sleeping accommodations, and the scene of the fish and fowling war which is now in progress. There, before the door of that hut, might have been seen a few days ago, about the hour of sunset, a stout looking, dark-visaged, hard featured man, with a shaggy round about upon his back, and a carpenter's tool in his hand, squatting on a stone, with a fist full of sand, scouring out an old chopper pot, which the last users had been so careless as to leave a little less cleanly than it should have been. Shortly after the same man was seen to be sprinkling pepper and salt upon the fruits of that day's expedition, as they simmered in the pot over the aforesaid crackling fire. He was evidently the prominent man of the party; and after the savory viands had been dispatched at the clotheless banquet, the lamp of appetite and smoking reeking butlers only appreciated, his were the apt fingers that wiped the platters fastest; and as they sat around the comfortable blaze of the snapping hearthstone, from his prolific lips flowed the countless stories at which they stared lust and laughed loudly. Not about the matter of state, which in those times of political excitement, men are most apt to talk about, did our story-teller prattle; his anecdotes were matters of less importance perhaps but infinitely more entertaining to the hard faced, fire-loving, and pepper-sprinkling man. And when "nature's sweet reasoner" called them to their bunks, he was the first if not the loudest to snore; and at daylight he was the foremost to make ready the morning repast, by scraping to the sand, outside the hut, the knives which the evening feast had tarnished. His name was Daniel Webster, his station, Secretary of the United States of America, his home, wherever he chanced to be, in a fisherman's hut or a king's palace, among his cattle, or at the Capitol."

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William Carter, of the county of All--and state of Indiana, by his mortgage dated the 23d day of June, 1840, for securing the payment of \$171 57, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, did convey a mortgage to Joseph Easworth, Commissioner of the school lands in said county of Allen, and his successors in office, for the purpose of securing the same, and the interest thereon, in the following described lands, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section 17, in town 31, north of range 11 east, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on the condition thereof, and the said interest having been due more than six months, whereby a further credit on said mortgage is forfeited and the whole amount of said principal and interest is due. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the court house in the city of Port Wayne, on Saturday the 25th of Jan. inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

N. SWEENEY, Secy.

By F. P. RANDALL.

January 1, 1841.

Butter.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at

E. A. CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1841.

976

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to re-organize the eighth, and to create the twelfth Judicial Circuits.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Fulton, Polaski, White, Jasper, and Richlandville, shall compose the eighth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. That the courts in the eighth judicial circuit, shall be held as follows: in the county of Cass, on the third Mondays of February and August; in the county of Miami, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Cass county; in the county of Wabash, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Miami county; in the county of Fulton, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Wabash county; in the county of Polaski, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Fulton; in the county of White, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Polaski county; in the county of Jasper, on the Monday succeeding the courts in White county; in the county of Carroll, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Jasper county; and in the county of Richlandville, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Carroll county. In the county of Cass the courts shall sit eighteen days at each term; in the county of Carroll and Miami twelve days each, and in the other counties, in said circuit, six days, if the business thereof requires it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and Dekalb shall form the twelfth judicial circuit.

Sec. 4. The courts in the twelfth judicial circuit, shall be held as follows: in the county of Allen, on the last Mondays but one, in February and August; in the county of Adams, on the first Mondays of March and September; in the county of Wells, on the second Mondays of March and September; in the county of Huntington, on the third Mondays of March and September; in the county of Whitley, on the fourth Mondays of March and September; in the county of Noble, on the Mondays succeeding the courts in Huntington county; in the county of Lagrange, on the Mondays succeeding the courts in Noble county; in the county of Steuben, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Lagrange county; and in the county of Dekalb, on the Monday succeeding the courts in Steuben county. In the county of Allen the courts shall sit twelve days at each term; and in the other counties in said circuit, six days at each term, if the business thereof requires it, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. All processes made returnable unto any of the circuit courts of the respective counties aforesaid, to the terms heretofore fixed for the holding of the sessions thereof, shall be and the same are hereby declared and made returnable to the first day of the terms of said courts as fixed by this act, except as otherwise hereinafter provided for said county of Allen.

Sec. 6. There shall be a special term of said court in the county of Allen for the trial of civil causes, which shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, and shall continue until all the civil business commenced before the last term of the Allen circuit court, or then pending in said court, shall be disposed of.

Sec. 7. All writs and processes, except executions and writs of venire for grand and petit jurors, made returnable unto the first day of the Allen circuit court as heretofore fixed, shall be, and the same are hereby declared, and made returnable to the first day of the said January or special term of said court, as fixed by this act.

Sec. 8. All parties, persons and officers are hereby required to take notice of the changes of the terms of the courts doing county business, and probate courts which may be produced by this act, and all transaction of business, and the discharge of all duties, official or personal, shall be postponed accelerated to the time or times to which by this law the terms of such courts may be postponed or accelerated.

Sec. 9. There shall be no regular traverse jury summoned for the said special term of the Allen circuit court, but in all cases when the parties be in law entitled to a jury trial, the court shall, if required by either party, direct the Sheriff to summon a jury of bystanders, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for the time they may serve as jurors, to be fixed by the court, according to the laws now in force regulating jurors fees, and to guard

against the misconduct or partiality of the Sheriff, each party shall be entitled to eight peremptory challenges in each case.

Sec. 10. That all laws and parts of laws coming within the purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal, and State Sentinel.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Reps.,
SAMUEL HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 14, 1841.
SAML BIGGER.

A Joint Resolution respecting sales of personal property on execution. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the sale of personal property on execution now levied, and advertised, or which may be levied hereafter, and before the first day of February next, is hereby in every case postponed, until some day to be fixed by the proper officer, and after the first day of February next: Provided, That no officer or execution plaintiff shall be subject to any action for damages, in consequence of any levy or sale of property on execution, who had not actual notice of the passage of this Joint resolution: Provided further, That any officer having an execution in his hands shall, after a levy, return the same to the officer from which it issued, and take out a venditioni exponas ordering the sale of such property so levied on as before, upon some day subsequent to the first of February, 1842: Provided further, That nothing in this joint resolution shall be so construed as any manner to affect the rights of replevin bail.

Sec. 2. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal, and State Sentinel, and the Secretary of State shall forward a copy thereof, to the clerk of each circuit court.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Reps.,
SAMUEL HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved, December 15, 1841.
SAML BIGGER.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DEAD.

It is always a sad and terrible task—where there is any human feeling left in the heart—that of examining the papers and letters of those who are gone. The records of fruitless affections, of disappointed hopes, of tenderness perhaps misplaced, perhaps turned by the will of fate to scourge the heart that felt it, are there before our eyes. Side by side at one view and in one instant we have before us the history of a human life and its sad and awful moral! we have there the picture of every bright enjoyment, of every vain domestic blessing; while written by the hand beneath them is the terrible truth. "These are all passed away forever, and so will it soon be with thee likewise!"

MAN'S DESTINY.

But man is higher than his dwelling place; he looks up and unfolds the wings of his soul, and when the sixty minutes which we call sixty years have passed, he takes flight, kindling as he rises, and the ashes of his fathers fall back to earth, and the unveiled soul freed from its covering of clay, as pure as a tone, ascends on high. Even in the midst of the dim shadows of life, he sees the mountains for the future world gilded with the morning rays of a sun which rises not here below. So the inhabitant of the polar regions looks into the long night, in which there is no sunrise but at midnight he sees a light, like the first rays of dawn, gleaming on the highest mountain tops, and he thinks of the long summer in which it never sets.

Autograph of Benjamin Franklin.

A receipt was shown us on Saturday, in the hand writing of this extraordinary man, of which the following is an exact copy: "April 22, 1732. Received of Mr. Janvier of Newcastle Ten shillings for one year News."

In a biographical notice of Franklin, we read as follows: "In England he worked some time as a printer, but not receiving the promised assistance, he returned to Philadelphia in 1732, when he issued his first publication, 'Poor Richard's Almanack,' which became very popular, and shortly after added to his labors a newspaper." It was for a year's subscription to said newspaper that the above receipt was given and by the way, the money must have been paid in advance. N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BELL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his Coopering Establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to do all business in a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptness. He will constantly keep on hand all kinds of coopering, such as tubs, wash-tubs, butter-tubs, buckets of all kinds, in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest tub to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or hams, or any other goods, will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided a large stock which will enable him to fill any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41.

New Grocery Store!

NIE undersigned has just received a large assortment of goods, and is now open for business.

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey; Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paint of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, Saddles, Brides, and Martingals.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

COMPART, P. S. He has also 300 lbs. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELLS, and will purchase for CASH, COATS, RY, and HATS, for which he will also pay. Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October.

F. C. Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841.

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessing that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. It has been discovered, and is now being sold, that a large portion of the human race, suffering from the most distressing and dangerous disease, the consumption, or what is called the "cough," is cured by the use of this medicine. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is now being sold by all the druggists in the city. It is a discovery of the most important kind, and is now being sold by all the druggists in the city. It is a discovery of the most important kind, and is now being sold by all the druggists in the city.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful before going to bed at night. Persons afflicted with the disease, by using this above directed dose of three months, will find themselves entirely cured of the disease, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless they are marked with the name of the proprietor, and are sealed in a paper which contains a full and complete description of the pills, and is signed by the proprietor. The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THESE remarkable pills have been found to be the most effective remedy for all the diseases of the human body, and are now being sold by all the druggists in the city. They are a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and are now being sold by all the druggists in the city.

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BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y. PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR \$5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western"—among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount of useful and entertaining matter than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains a large amount of reading matter as found in volumes of the most interesting literature of the day, and of original contributions, which cost \$2—and are contained in a volume of Irving's "Columbus" or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume—and all for three dollars a year. For \$5 two copies will be forwarded by express, free of charge.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been enlarged, and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents, and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous Department, the closest attention is paid, and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

It is a pleasure to say that we had marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow. The Brother Jonathan, shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, witty, light, and grave journal, serious, yet amusing, instructive, yet entertaining, and in short, a mirror which will stand reflected, it shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—National Anecdotes—Respectable and witty—National Anecdotes for short-winded readers—Sentiments for musical lovers—Sermons for ladies—Sentiments for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Epigrams, &c., &c., for the rest of the world.

Letters should be addressed to WILSON & COMPANY, Publishers of the Brother Jonathan.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank on Main Street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Bedsteads, Chairs, and other furniture, at the lowest prices, and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at short notice.

JOHNSTON MILLER, JOHN N. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840.

John H. Waugh.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

One door west of Thompson & Jeffers Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank on Main Street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Bedsteads, Chairs, and other furniture, at the lowest prices, and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of their medical profession, at their office, on the corner of Main and Adams Streets, Office next door to Compagny and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON, L. G. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20, 1841.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bours as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co's store, and immediately on the Plaza and Gibson road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS VAN ANDA.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE MYSELVES FROM CASH, and a full price will be paid for Flaxseed, and all other crops, when sold at Fort Wayne, by the undersigned, in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

M. S. WINES.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank on Main Street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Bedsteads, Chairs, and other furniture, at the lowest prices, and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

all styles of The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, hats, &c., should neglect the head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of nature. Perhaps, for many, it is kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearfully, NO, if you have once tried it and witnessed its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only truly valuable hair article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeiters are abroad. Look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the ribbon wrapper, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle. We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Old Sherrill's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological development, which, considering that they had been a very unfortunate. Nevertheless she acted in reality a few locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to misallied restoratives, purchased a small quantity of a bottle or two of Old Sherrill's Balm, and she has now regained in profusion, gloss, and of raven blackness. We are not publishing this, as it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to avoid such a case, we have now through its virtues, hair enough and of a perfect quality of our own.

During Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased from any person, unless it is in the original wrapper, and is signed by the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on a ribbon wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style, and has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner that will give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the brick school house, on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 16, '41.

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY COOPER, FORT WAYNE, IND.

\$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will send a bottle of HOLLAND'S PILLS for the Piles, or any other cure, to the undersigned, in no case will the reward be paid, unless the person who has sent the cure, is willing to be seen where it is sold. It is a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints. For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue.

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New Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES, at low prices, just received, at the warehouse of E. A. Campbell. Physicians and druggists are invited to call and examine, confident that this will be a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

R. DYKES.

Butchering! Ho!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that they are engaged in the butchering business, on Columbia Street, at the door to Van Ande's Tavern, where they will keep on hand a large assortment of fresh meat, and will be pleased to furnish the public with meat of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

W. VAN ANDA & BEESON.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 1841.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, with the exception of a few hours, when he was able to get up, and walk with the aid of crutches, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description of his case, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give personal assurances of the facts of his case, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

W. M. BROOKS, M.D.

RESIDENT OF Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School of Lexington, Ky., and of the College of Medicine of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate clearly, and prescribe with a good degree of success. His familiarity with the Remedial System of Practice renders his treatment of Chronic Diseases eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office on the "Union Hall," one door west of the Court House.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841.

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December.

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A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

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The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been designed, and a new "tail" has been designed, and a new "body" has been designed, and a new "head" has been designed, and a new "tail" has been designed, and a new "body" has been designed.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS will aid among the columns of science, literature, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

will be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the old-fashioned, and to publish a new paper, we will be obliged to our subscribers to send us their names, and to send us their names, and to send us their names.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY A Family Newspaper.

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Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1831.

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Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to the encouragement of the female sex, to the publication of this work, and to the publication of this work, and to the publication of this work.

For the Ladies, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue.

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